

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT
(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference P1243 PCT	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)	
International application No. PCT/US 03/33525	International filing date (day/month/year) 21.10.2003	Priority date (day/month/year) 22.10.2002
International Patent Classification (IPC) or both national classification and IPC A61F2/06		
Applicant MEDTRONIC VASCULAR, INC.		

<p>1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.</p> <p>2. This REPORT consists of a total of 6 sheets, including this cover sheet.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).</p> <p>These annexes consist of a total of sheets.</p>
<p>3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:</p> <p>I <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basis of the opinion II <input type="checkbox"/> Priority III <input type="checkbox"/> Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability IV <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of unity of invention V <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reasoned statement under Rule 66.2(a)(ii) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement VI <input type="checkbox"/> Certain documents cited VII <input type="checkbox"/> Certain defects in the international application VIII <input type="checkbox"/> Certain observations on the international application</p>

Date of submission of the demand 19.05.2004	Date of completion of this report 08.02.2005
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I. Basis of the report

1. With regard to the **elements** of the international application (*Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17)*):

Description, Pages

1-13 as originally filed

Claims, Numbers

1-20 as originally filed

Drawings, Sheets

1/8-8/8 as originally filed

2. With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:

- the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- contained in the international application in written form.
- filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- the description, pages:
- the claims, Nos.:
- the drawings, sheets:

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5. This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)).

(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.)

6. Additional observations, if necessary:

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Yes: Claims	2,3,5-13,15,16,19
	No: Claims	1,4,14,17,18,20
Inventive step (IS)	Yes: Claims	16,19
	No: Claims	1-15,17,18,20
Industrial applicability (IA)	Yes: Claims	1-20
	No: Claims	

2. Citations and explanations

see separate sheet

Re Item V

Reasoned statement with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

Reference is made to the following documents:

D3: US5788979 (ECKHARD ALT; AXEL STEMBERGER (D)) 4 AUGUST 1998 (1998-08-04)
D4: US6228845 (Maura Donovan, Paul M. Stein (US)) 8 May 2001 (2001-05-08)

1. The subject-matter of claims 1,4,14,17,18,20 cannot be considered new (Article 33(2) PCT) for the following reasons:

With relation to claims 1 and 4, document D3 which is regarded as being the closest prior art to the subject-matter of claim 1, discloses (the references in parentheses applying to related documents) a stent coated with a material that can be a biodegradable polymer which is used as a drug carrier (column 4, lines 24-27). To the drug carrier can be added, for example, a thrombus inhibitor (column 3, lines 31-38) that is a therapeutic agent as claimed in claim 4. Several other ingredients can be added to the drug carrier as disclosed in the examples 1 to 6. In general, it is well known in the art to provide a stent on a form of a cylindrical wire and coat it with material suitable for releasing a drug as the prior art disclosed in D3.

D3 also discloses the different use of the coating material when applied to the inner or to the outer sides of an open cylindrical structure of a stent with consequences on the process of applying the coating. Namely, the coating applied to the outer surface would face the vessel and would be intended to inhibit restenosis while the coat applied to the inner surface would be intended to prevent thrombus formations (see column 6 lines 9-13, column 10 lines 4-19) resulting in big differences in the coating characteristics on both sides of the stent; these characteristics would be such as the thickness of each coating (see column 5 lines 28-34, column 13, lines 1-4) or the coated applied material. These differences are such, that it is disclosed the possibility of separately coating the two sides of the stent (column 10, lines 15-19) resulting in an "eccentric coating" around the stent's wire as claimed in claim 1 of the application. That is, the "eccentric coating" or different thicknesses of inside and outside sides applied coatings can be a consequence of separately coating the two sides of the stent with different materials for different purposes.

With relation to independent claim 14, the drug carrier disclosed in D3 is a

solution of a polymer (for example, poly-D L-lactid) and a solvent (chloroform) (see column 7, lines 50-54). In the disclosed several examples, to the carrier solution can be added selective ingredients as an anti-coagulant herapin or an anti-thrombotic as urokinase.

The step of applying the coating in an eccentric way was already above exhaustively discussed, namely, the differences in thicknesses that the layers from the inside and the outside sides of the stent can present .

The curing step is defined as the drying step where the solvent evaporates after which the coating material becomes a thin adhesive layer on the stent (see column 8, lines 39-54).

With relation to claims 17,20 as mentioned above (see column 10, lines 12,13), the coating is applied by spraying.

With relation to claim 18, D3 particularly calls the attention to carefully dry the final layer before the stent is implanted (see column 12, lines 58-67).

2. The present application does not meet the criteria of Article 33(1) PCT, because the subject-matter of claims 2,3,5-8,15 does not involve an inventive step in the sense of Article 33(3) PCT.

With relation to claim 2,3 one would easily conclude that one of the sides of the stent would be thicker than the other according to the intended purposes as claimed in claims 2 and 3.

With relation to claim 5, it is not clear from D3 that the number of layers of the proposed multi-layer embodiment would be two and that the second or last layer, would be a cap coating regulating elution of a therapeutic agent disposed in the adjacent layer. However, document D4, in one embodiment, discloses a stent with a second polymer coating with greater sustained release capabilities (see column 14, lines 34-49), that is, to control or regulate release of a substance placed in the adjacent first polymer coating. It would therefore be obvious for the person skilled in the art to provide the stent disclosed in D3 separately coated on it's outside and inside surfaces, each with one layer of coating material and apply over the whole stent a second layer of material with for the same purposes as the second coating described in D4.

With relation to claims 6-13 different layers with the same or different beneficial agents, can be coated to the stent of D3 (see column 5, line 58 - column 6, line 8).

These are considered to have uniform thicknesses (see again column 13, lines 1-4). It would therefore be obvious to apply only two layers of coating to the stent with the second containing a therapeutic agent on the outer and/or the inner side of the stent.

With relation to claim 15, to spray the coating material over the outside side of the

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stent, it is well known in the art to fix the stent to a mandrel as disclosed in D4 (see column 15, lines 5-8).

3. In the light of the documents cited in the search report, it is considered that the subject-matter as claimed in claims 16,19 meets the criteria mentioned in Article 33(1) PCT, i.e. it appears to be novel, involve an inventive step and to be industrially applicable for the following reason:

Although it is known in the art to use rollers to coat outer surfaces of stents, it seems that using a similar coating process for the inner surfaces enhances the capability of independently controlling the thickness of the coatings applied to the two surfaces.

4. The following deficiencies were found in the application:

4.1 Contrary to the requirements of Rule 5.1(a)(ii) PCT, the relevant background art disclosed in the document D3 is not mentioned in the description, nor is this document identified therein.

4.2 The requirements of Rule 6.3(b) PCT are not met. The independent claims are not properly cast in the two-part form, with those features which in combination are part of the prior art being placed in the preamble (Rule 6.3(b)(I)PCT) and with the remaining features being included in the characterising part (Rule 6.3(b)(ii)PCT).

4.3 The features of the claims are not provided with reference signs placed in parentheses (Rule 6.2(b) PCT).

4.4 The vague and imprecise statement in the description on paragraph 0045 implies that the subject-matter for which protection is sought may be different to that defined by the claims, thereby resulting in lack of clarity (Article 6 PCT) when used to interpret them.